

**GLOSSARY,
REFERENCES,
AND INDEX**

GLOSSARY

The following abbreviations are used in this EIS. Those representing terms are defined in the glossary.

ACEC	area of critical environmental concern
AG&FD	Arizona Game and Fish Department
AMP	allotment management plan
APS	Arizona Public Service
AUM	animal unit month
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BR	Bureau of Reclamation
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CMU	Classification for Multiple Use
EIS	environmental impact statement
ESA	economic study area
FLPMA	Federal Land Policy and Management Act
FWS	Fish and Wildlife Service
HMAP	herd management area plan
HMP	habitat management plan
MFP	management framework plan
MSA	management situation analysis
NRDC	National Resource Defense Council
NWPS	National Wilderness Preservation System
ORV	off-road vehicle
RMP	resource management plan
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SMSAs	Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
VRM	visual resource management
WSA	wilderness study area

Terms

ACTIVITY PLANNING. Site-specific planning which precedes actual development. This is the most detailed level of BLM planning.

ADJUDICATION. The legal processing of applications, entries, and claims to assure compliance with the public land laws and regulations.

ADMINISTRATIVELY ENDORSED WILDERNESS AREA. An area that the President of the United States has recommended to Congress as suitable for wilderness designation.

AGGLOMERATE. A rock composed largely or entirely of angular volcanic fragments held together in a matrix.

AIR QUALITY CLASSES. Classes established by the Environmental Protection Agency to define the amount of air pollution considered significant within an area. Class I applies to areas where almost any change in air quality would be considered significant and therefore not allowed; Class II applies to areas where the deterioration normally accompanying moderate well-controlled growth would be considered allowable; and Class III applies to areas where deterioration up to the national standards would be allowed.

ALLOTMENT. A land area where one or more operators' livestock graze. It generally consists of public land but may include parcels of private and

state-owned lands. The number of livestock and the season of use are stipulated for each allotment.

ALLOTMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN (AMP). A BLM livestock grazing management plan for a specific allotment, based on multiple use resource management objectives. The AMP considers livestock grazing in relation to other uses of the range and in relation to renewable resources—watershed, vegetation, and wildlife. An AMP establishes the seasons of use, the number of livestock to be permitted on the range, and the rangeland developments needed.

ALLUVIAL. Pertaining to sediments transported and deposited by water.

ALLUVIAL FAN. A sloping, fan-shaped mass of sediment deposited by a stream where it emerges from an upland onto a plain. See Bajada.

ALLUVIUM. Unconsolidated rock or soil material deposited by running water, including gravel, sand, silt, clay, and various mixtures of these.

ANDESITE. A light-colored volcanic rock.

ANIMAL UNIT MONTH (AUM). The amount of forage needed to sustain one cow or its equivalent for one month.

ANNUAL (EPHEMERAL) PLANT. A plant that completes its life cycle and dies in one year or less (Range Term Glossary Committee, 1974).

AREA OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN (ACEC). An ACEC is an area of national or international significance that is threatened by adverse change—a reduction or loss of values—unless special management attention is applied. With ACEC status, public land is managed to prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, or scenic values, fish and wildlife resources, or other natural systems or processes.

ARIZONA NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM. A cooperative effort of the Nature Conservancy and the Arizona Game and Fish Department to maintain Arizona's biological diversity by collecting, analyzing, and disseminating information on the populations and distributions of plants and animals of special interest in the state. Being studied are Arizona species that are poorly understood and species with low populations or limited distribution within Arizona.

ARROYO. A small steep-sided and usually dry water course with a flat floor.

ASPECT (VEGETATION). The appearance that a dominant or most common species of vegetation gives to the viewer.

AUTHORIZED GRAZING PREFERENCE (QUALIFICATIONS). The total number of AUMs that livestock are allowed to graze annually on public lands. Preference is apportioned and attached to base waters or property owned or controlled by a permittee or lessee.

BAILEY-KUCHLER SYSTEM. A classification system that divides the United States into ecosystems based on climate, vegetation, soils, and landform.

BAJADA. A broad, gently inclined slope at the foot of a mountain, formed by the coalescing of alluvial fans.

BASALT. A dark rock, usually of volcanic origin.

BURRO HERD. One or more jacks (male burros) and their jennies (females).

BURRO HERD AREA. The area used by free-roaming burros during their yearly movements to obtain biological requirements; the area occupied by wild free-roaming burros at the passage of the Free-Roaming Wild Horse and Burro Act of December 15, 1971 and limited to that area by the Act, not to be expanded by the relocating of animals.

BURRO USE AREA. An area currently being used by burros. See Burro Herd Area.

CARRYING CAPACITY (GRAZING CAPACITY). The greatest stocking rate possible without damaging vegetation or related resources. It may vary from year to year in the same area because of fluctuating forage production (Range Term Glossary Committee, 1974).

CHAPARRAL. A vegetation type of dense brush and shrubs, which in the EIS area occurs between 4,000 and 7,000 feet in elevation and consists of the following plants: mountain mahogany, shrub live oak, desert ceanothus, cliffrose, manzanita, skunkbush, shrubby buckwheat, and desert

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needlegrass. Chaparral provides significant forage and cover for wildlife and livestock.

CHERRYSTEM ROAD. A dead-end road extending into and surrounded by a wilderness study area (WSA) but not within its boundaries. Such roads may lead to range developments, mines, or inholdings. Cherrystemming is the delimiting of WSAs to exclude a cherrystem road, developments, or other uses not compatible with wilderness.

CLASSIFICATION FOR MULTIPLE USE. Land classification to determine whether public lands shall be disposed of or retained, authorized by the Classification and Multiple Use Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 986, 43 U.S.C. 1411-18)

CRITICAL MINERALS. Minerals essential to the national defense of the United States, which, though difficult to procure, are easier to procure than strategic minerals because they can be domestically produced, obtained in more adequate quantities, or are less essential than strategic minerals. Nevertheless, critical minerals need some degree of conservation and distribution control. See Strategic Minerals.

CRITICAL WILDLIFE HABITAT. That part of the habitat of a federally threatened or endangered wildlife species that is essential for its survival and perpetuation.

CRUCIAL WILDLIFE HABITAT. That part of the habitat of a wildlife species that is essential to its survival and perpetuation as a population.

CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY CLASSES.

Class I —A prepared study of existing cultural resource data from published and unpublished documents, various institutional site inventory records, state and national registers, and other sources leading to a compilation and analysis of all available data and synthesis of the data.

Class II —A professionally conducted, statistically based sample survey designed to characterize the probable density, diversity, and distribution of cultural properties within a project area. Sample units are inventoried with the methods described under Class III. Several phases with differing sample designs and intensities may be conducted.

Class III —A professionally conducted systematic intensive survey of an entire target area, aimed at locating and recording all cultural properties. Crew members commonly walk parallel, closely-spaced transects until the area has been thoroughly examined.

CULTURAL RESOURCES. Those fragile and nonrenewable remains of human activity, occupation, or endeavor (reflected in districts, sites, structures, buildings, objects, artifacts, ruins, works of art, architecture, and natural features) which were of importance in human events. These resources consist of (1) physical remains, (2) areas where significant human events occurred—even though evidence of the event no longer remains, and (3) the environment immediately surrounding the actual resource.

CULTURAL RESOURCE SITE. A physical location of past human activities or events. Sites vary in size, ranging from the location of a single cultural resource object to a cluster of cultural resource structures with associated objects and features.

CULTURAL RESOURCE USE CATEGORIES.

Public Use — means that a cultural property is eligible for consideration as an interpretive exhibit-in-place, a subject of supervised participation in scientific or historical study, or related educational and recreational uses by members of the general public.

Socio-cultural Use — means that a cultural resource is perceived by a specified social and/or cultural group as having attributes which contribute to maintaining the heritage or existence of that group, and is to be managed in a way that takes those attributes into account.

Management Use — means that a cultural property is eligible for controlled experimental study which would result in its physical alteration—the study to be conducted for purposes of obtaining specific information leading to a better understanding of kinds and rates of natural or human-caused deterioration, and determining effectiveness of protection measures, as well as similar lines of inquiry which would ultimately aid in the management of cultural properties.

Potential Scientific Use — means that a cultural property is presently eligible for consideration as the subject of scientific or historical study utilizing research techniques currently available, including study which would result in its physical alteration; and the property need not be conserved in the face of an appropriate research or mitigation proposal.

Conservation for Future Use — means that because of (1) scarcity of similar cultural properties, (2) a research potential that surpasses the current state of the art, (3) singular historic importance or architectural interest, or (4) comparable reasons, a cultural property is (a) not presently eligible for consideration as the subject of scientific or historical study which would result in its physical alteration, (b) that it is worthy of segregation from other land or resource uses which would threaten the maintenance of its present condition, and that (c) it will remain in this use category until specific provisions are met in the future.

Current Scientific Use — means that a cultural property is the subject of an ongoing scientific or historical study or project at the time of evaluation.

Discharged Use — means that a cultural property previously qualified for assignment to any of the categories defined above (1) no longer possesses the qualifying characteristics for that use or for assignment to an alternative use, or (2) that its records are its only important characteristic; therefore its location no longer presents a management constraint for competing land uses.

CUSTODIAL GRAZING MANAGEMENT. A limited form of rangeland management employed when the percentage of public land is small, when public land is scheduled to be transferred from public ownership, or when other conditions are not conducive to intensive management. Under custodial management, an allottee is not required to follow a specified grazing system. BLM licenses custodial allotments only for the capacity of the public land but does not control overall livestock numbers.

ECONOMIC MINERAL DEPOSIT. Any mineral deposit of sufficient quality and quantity to produce a profit when mined. (See Subeconomic Resource.)

ECONOMIC STUDY AREA (ESA) In this EIS, the three-county area (Maricopa, Pima, and Yuma Counties, Arizona) in which the RMP/EIS area is located and whose economy would be affected by wilderness designation.

ECOTONE. A transition line or strip of vegetation between two communities, having characteristics of both kinds of neighboring vegetation as well as characteristics of its own (Soil Conservation Society of America, 1970).

ENDANGERED ANIMAL SPECIES. Any animal species in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. This definition excludes species of insects that the Secretary of the Interior determines to be pests and whose protection under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 would present an overwhelming and overriding risk to man.

ENDANGERED PLANT SPECIES. Species of plants in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of their ranges. Existence may be endangered because of the destruction, drastic change, or severe curtailment of habitat, or because of overexploitation, disease, predation, or unknown reasons. Plant taxa from very limited areas, e.g., the type localities only, or from restricted fragile habitats are usually considered endangered. See Threatened and Sensitive Plant Species.

ENVIRONMENT. The surrounding conditions, influences, or forces that affect or modify an organism or an ecological community and ultimately determine its form and survival.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (EA). The procedure for analyzing the impacts of some proposed action on a given environment and the documentation of that analysis. An EA is similar to an environmental impact statement (EIS) but is generally smaller in scope. An EA may be preliminary to an EIS.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (EIS). An analytical document developed for use by decisionmakers to weigh the environmental consequences of a potential decision. An EIS should accurately portray potential impacts on the human environment of a particular course of action and its possible alternatives.

EPHEMERAL ALLOTMENT. An allotment on which livestock grazing is permitted when sufficient precipitation and temperatures provide the potential for the growth of abundant annual (ephemeral) vegetation. See Perennial-Ephemeral Allotment.

EPHEMERAL RANGELAND. Rangeland that does not consistently produce forage but periodically provides annual vegetation suitable for livestock grazing.

EPHEMERAL VEGETATION. (See Annual Plant).

FEDERAL LAND POLICY AND MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1976 (FLPMA). Public law 94-579, which gives BLM the legal authority to establish public land policy; to establish guidelines for administering such policy; and to provide for the management, protection, development, and enhancement of the public lands.

FORAGE. All browse and herbaceous foods, available to grazing animals, which may be grazed or harvested for feeding (Range Term Glossary Committee, 1974).

GRANDFATHERED USES. A mineral, grazing, or right-of-way use that occurred on the land on the date of approval of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) (October 21, 1976). Under BLM Interim Management Policy and Guidelines for Lands Under Wilderness Review, grandfathered uses may continue on lands under wilderness review in the same manner and degree as on the date of FLPMA's approval, even if such uses impair wilderness suitability. These uses, however, must be regulated to ensure that they do not unnecessarily degrade these lands.

HABITAT. A specific set of physical conditions that surround a single species, a group of species, or a large community. In wildlife management, the major components of habitat are considered to be food, water, cover, and living space.

HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLAN (HMP). A written and officially approved plan (for a specific geographical area of public land) that identifies wildlife habitat and related objectives, establishes the sequence of actions for achieving objectives, and outlines procedures for evaluating accomplishments.

HARDROCK MINING. The extraction of locatable minerals except for placer deposits.

HERD MANAGEMENT AREA PLAN (HMAP). Plan for the management of a geographic area used by wild horses or burros. A HMAP outlines details of a burro or horse capture plan, adoption program, and long-term management of populations.

HOHOKAM. A desert farming culture centered in the middle Gila and Salt River drainage basins of Arizona. The Hohokam produced a characteristic type of red-on-buff pottery. The culture flourished from about 300 B.C. to 1450 A.D.

INHOLDING. A parcel of state or private land surrounded by a wilderness study area.

INTRUSION (VISUAL RESOURCES). A feature (land, vegetation, or structure) that is generally considered out of context with the characteristic landscape.

LITHIC SITE. A site containing debris left from the manufacture, use, or maintenance of flaked stone tools.

LOCATABLE MINERAL. Any mineral that can have a mining claim filed on it under the Mining Law of 1872 as amended.

LOCATION. The act of fixing the boundaries of a mining claim according to law or the claim itself.

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN (MFP). A land use plan for public lands (for a specific planning area) that provides a set of goals, objectives, and constraints to guide the development of detailed plans for the management of each resource.

MINERALIZED AREA. An area that has exposures of near-surface deposits of potentially valuable minerals.

MANAGEMENT SITUATION ANALYSIS (MSA). A BLM reference document describing the affected environment of the planning area, including current management practices and programs. The MSA is a basic descriptive and analytic reference for resource condition, trend, demands, and capabilities in the planning area, providing the basis for formulating and analyzing plan alternatives.

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT (PRINCIPLES). "...the management of the publiclands and their various resource values so that they are utilized in

the combination that will best meet the present and future needs of the American people, making the most judicious use of the land for some or all of these resources or related services over areas large enough to provide sufficient latitude for periodic adjustments in use to conform to changing needs and conditions, the use of some land for less than all of the resources; a combination of balanced and diverse resource uses that takes into account the long-term needs of future generations for renewable and nonrenewable resources, including, but not limited to, recreation, range, timber, minerals, watershed, wildlife and fish, and natural scenic, scientific and historical values; and harmonious and coordinated management of the various resources without permanent impairment of the productivity of the land and the quality of the environment with consideration being given to the relative values of the resources and not necessarily to the combination of uses that will give the greatest economic return or the greatest unit output." (Section 103, Federal Land Policy Management Act of 1976.)

NATURAL AREA. Lands managed for retention of their typical or unusual plant or animal types, associations, or other biotic phenomena; or for their outstanding scenic, geologic, pedologic (pertaining to soils), or aquatic features or processes.

OFF-ROAD VEHICLE (ORV). Any motorized vehicle designed for or capable of cross-country travel on or immediately over land, water, sand, snow, ice, marsh, swampland, or other natural terrain, excluding (a) any registered motorboat, (b) any fire, military, emergency, or law enforcement vehicle when used for emergencies and any combat or combat support vehicle when used for national defense, and (c) any vehicle whose use is expressly authorized by the respective agency head under a permit, lease, license, or contract.

OFF-ROAD VEHICLE (ORV) DESIGNATION. This option designates public lands open, closed, or limited to ORV use. In recognizing ORV use of the public lands, it establishes controls on the use and operation of ORVs. The objective is to provide for ORV use, protect the public lands, promote user safety, and reduce user group conflicts.

ORE. A mineral deposit of sufficient quality and quantity to be mined at a profit.

OVERTHRUST BELT (ZONE). An extensive zone in western North America (believed to extend from Canada to Mexico) where an overthrust fault has forced older rocks on top of younger rocks. The discovery of oil and gas in the younger rock layers has aroused much interest in exploration throughout the belt, including Arizona.

PERENNIAL-EPHEMERAL ALLOTMENT. An allotment on which livestock are permitted to graze perennial vegetation but on which additional livestock grazing may be authorized should sufficient annual (ephemeral) forage be present. See Ephemeral Allotment.

PERENNIAL PLANT. A plant that has a life cycle of three or more years (Range Term Glossary Committee, 1974).

PERENNIAL STREAM. A stream that flows throughout the year.

PETROGLYPH. An art figure or symbol cut, carved, or pecked into a stone surface.

PICTOGRAPH. An art figure or symbol drawn or painted on a stone surface.

PLACER DEPOSIT. An alluvial or glacial deposit, as of sand or gravel, containing particles of gold or other valuable minerals.

PLACER MINING. The extraction of heavy minerals from a placer deposit by concentration in running water. Placer mining includes ground sluicing, panning, shoveling gravel into a sluice, scraping by power scraper, and excavation by drag line.

PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION. Nonmotorized and nondeveloped types of outdoor recreation (hiking, backpacking, camping, and hunting).

PRIMITIVE AREAS. Areas established to preserve, protect, and enhance lands of scenic splendor, natural wonder, scientific interest, primitive environment, and other natural values for the enjoyment and use of present and future generations. BLM primitive areas are managed to maintain the same quality.

PROSPECT. An attempt to determine mineral values or the site of this attempt.

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PRUDENT MAN RULE. The Prudent Man Rule is the test of discovery used by the Department of the Interior. The test determines

“...where minerals have been found and the evidence is of such a character that a person of ordinary prudence would be justified in the further expenditure of his labor and means, with a reasonable prospect of success, in developing a valuable mine, the requirements of the statutes have been met.”

This test has been approved by the Supreme Court of the United States in many cases (e.g., *Chrisman v. Miller*, 197 US 313 (1905); *Best v. Humboldt Placer Mining Company*, 371 US 334 (1963); *U.S. v. Coleman*, 390 US 599 (1968).

PUBLIC LAND. Federal lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

RANGELAND (RANGE). Land dominated by vegetation that can be grazed or browsed and whose husbandry is provided routinely through grazing management instead of renovation or cultural treatment.

RANGELAND DEVELOPMENT. A structure, development, or action used together with good management practices and land use planning recommendations (1) to rehabilitate, protect, and improve public land and its resources; (2) to arrest rangeland deterioration; and (3) to improve forage condition, fish and wildlife habitat, watershed protection, and livestock production.

RAPTOR. A bird of prey with sharp talons and strongly curved beak.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN (RMP). A BLM planning document that presents systematic guidelines for making resource management decisions for a resource area. An RMP is based on an analysis of an area's resources, their existing management, and their capability for alternative uses. RMPs are issue-oriented and developed by an interdisciplinary team with public participation.

RHYOLITE. A silica-rich fine-grained rock of volcanic origin.

RIPARIAN. Situated on or pertaining to the bank of a river, stream, or other body of water. Riparian is normally used to refer to the plants of all types that grow near bodies of water.

ROADLESS. The absence of roads that have been improved and maintained by mechanical means to ensure relatively regular and continuous use. A way maintained solely by the passage of vehicles does not constitute a road.

SCHIST. Any of various medium- to coarse-grained metamorphic rocks composed of laminated, often flaky, parallel layers of chiefly micaceous minerals.

SCOPING. An early and open process for determining the scope of issues to be addressed in an EIS and for identifying the significant issues related to a proposed action. Scoping may involve public meetings, field interviews with representatives of agencies and interest groups, discussions with resource specialists and managers, and written comments in response to news releases, direct mailings, and articles about the proposed action and scoping meetings.

SEGREGATION. Any action such as a withdrawal or allowed application (exchange) that suspends the operation of the general public land laws. To separate, set apart, or to remove lands from the jurisdiction of part or all the public land mineral laws.

SENSITIVE PLANT SPECIES. Plants whose populations are consistently small and widely dispersed or whose ranges are restricted to a few localities, such that any appreciable reduction in numbers, habitat availability, or habitat condition might lead toward extinction. Sensitive plants also include species rare in one locality (such as in Arizona) but abundant elsewhere. See Endangered and Threatened Plant Species.

SITE (ARCHAEOLOGICAL). A physical location where human activities or events occurred.

SOCIOCULTURAL RESOURCES. Places, objects, structures, and things of importance to a subgroup or population at large. Included are values that reflect the concepts, religion, social heritage, habits, skills, arts, and lifestyles of a given people.

SPECIAL EPHEMERAL RULE. Allows livestock grazing on certain public land in those years that moisture and/or other conditions produce sufficient forage. (See Federal Register, Vol. 33, No. 238, December 7, 1968.)

SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES. Those wildlife species either federally listed as endangered or threatened, state-listed, or listed by BLM as sensitive.

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (SMSA). A county that contains at least one city of 50,000 residents or more and as many adjacent counties as are metropolitan in character and are socially integrated with that central city or cities.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER (SHPO). The official within each state, authorized by the state at the request of the Secretary of the Interior, to act as a liaison for implementing the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

STRATEGIC MINERALS. Minerals essential to the national defense, for the supply of which the United States is wholly or in part dependent upon sources outside its continental limits and for which strict measures are needed to control conservation and distribution.

SUPPLEMENTAL WILDERNESS VALUES. Resources not required for an area to be designated a wilderness but that are considered in assessing the wilderness potential of an area. Such values include ecological, geologic, and other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historic value.

THREATENED ANIMAL SPECIES. Any animal species likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant part of its range. See Endangered Animal Species.

THREATENED PLANT SPECIES. Species of plants that are likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of their ranges, including species categorized as rare, very rare, or depleted. See Endangered Plant Species and Sensitive Plant Species.

TUFF. A rock formed of compacted volcanic fragments that are generally smaller than four millimeters in diameter.

UTILIZATION (FORAGE). The proportion of the current year's forage consumed or destroyed by grazing animals. Utilization is usually expressed as a percentage.

VALID EXISTING RIGHT. “Valid existing right” means a valid discovery had been made and continues to be valid at the present time.

VEGETATION TYPE. A plant community with distinguishable characteristics, described by the dominant vegetation present.

VEHICLE WAY. A vehicle route established and maintained solely by the passage of motor vehicles.

VISITOR DAY. Twelve visitor hours which may be aggregated continuously, intermittently, or simultaneously by one or more people.

VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (VRM) CLASSES. Classification containing specific objectives for maintaining or enhancing visual resources, including the kinds of structures and modifications acceptable to meet established visual goals.

WILDERNESS. An uncultivated, uninhabited, and usually roadless area set aside for preservation of natural conditions. According to section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act of 1964.

A wilderness, in contrast with those areas where man and his own works dominate the landscape, is hereby recognized as an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain. An area of wilderness is further defined to mean in this Act an area of undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation, which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and which (1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) has at least five thousand acres of land or is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.

WILDERNESS STUDY AREA (WSA). A roadless area or island that has been inventoried and found to have wilderness characteristics as described in section 603 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act and section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 891).

WITHDRAWAL. An action that restricts the disposal of public lands and holds them for specific public purposes; also, public lands that have been dedicated to public purposes.

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